Affected Resource	Alternative 1 Continuation of Existing Permit Authorization in Accordance with the 1982 AMP	Alternative 2 Continuation of Existing Permit Authorization in Accordance with the 1982 AMP with Terms and Conditions Included	Alternative 3 Proposed Action Livestock Controlled Timed Grazing
Wildlife (cont.)	and sites where livestock use is light or otherwise limited by terrain or distance from water. Ungrazed herbaceous cover in rested pastures would remain available for wildlife use. In general, sufficient herbaceous forage and cover would remain on the allotment to support viable wildlife populations, but grazing of herbaceous vegetation would have potential to limit the productivity and reproductive success of some wildlife populations or groups of species. The presence of livestock and the trailing of livestock between areas of use would displace some wild animals from preferred habitats, nesting/birthing sites, or water sources. However, many wildlife species are habituated to the presence of livestock and adverse effects of disturbance and displacement (e.g., displacement into less suitable habitats, or abandonment of nesting/birthing sites, etc.) would be limited. Deferred and rested pastures and other areas where livestock use is limited would continue to provide areas of undisturbed habitat for wildlife when livestock are not present.		
Wild and Scenic Rivers	The outstandingly remarkable values associated with the eligible East Fork Salmon River segment would be maintained under this alternative. Any conflicts with these values and livestock grazing would be minimized with the limited authorized grazing schedule.	The outstandingly remarkable values associated with the eligible East Fork Salmon River segment would be maintained or improved under this alternative. Any conflicts with these values and livestock grazing would be minimized with the applied grazing standards, limited grazing season, and the scheduled rest cycles.	Same as Alternative 2.

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Recreation	Recreational values would be maintained under this alternative. Conflicts between recreationists and livestock would be minimal due to the limited and well defined (scheduled) season of use, including complete rest, that provide opportunities to avoid livestock interactions.	Recreational values would be maintained or improved under this alternative. Conflicts between recreationists and livestock would be minimal due to the limited and well defined (scheduled) season of use, including rest, that provide opportunities to avoid livestock interactions. Recreational experiences would also likely benefit from the overall improvement of the biotic and physical environment that is expected as a result of applying the grazing use standards coupled with the non-use rest cycle.	Recreational values would be maintained or slightly decreased under this alternative. Although upland, riparian, and aquatic habitat conditions are likely to be improved under this alternative, recreational values may be hindered due to the lack of a structured livestock grazing schedule. Recreationists desiring a "livestock free" recreational experience would be forced to coordinate their activities around the annual operating plan. Although potential impacts may exist, they are not considered significant.
Cultural Resources	Cultural resources located near floodplains, wetlands, and riparian zones (including seeps and springs) have been and would continue to be vulnerable to impacts from livestock trampling and associated erosion. However, the condition of cultural resource sites would continue to be maintained as a result of working to meet the fundamentals of rangeland health to maintain soil, water, and vegetative resources and ecological processes. Therefore, the re-issuance of this grazing permit is not expected to affect the National Register eligibility of sites within the allotment.	Same as Alternative 1. In addition, the application of the terms and conditions incorporated in the permit to improve upland and riparian vegetative cover, are expected reduce the effects livestock grazing to cultural resources.	Same as Alternative 2, except cultural sites associated with upland wetland spring areas are expected to be maintained or possibly improved under this alternative due to the short duration of livestock presence resulting in reduced soil compaction and site disturbance. In addition, sites of special concern can be avoided altogether through controlled livestock herding.

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Economic/Social Values	This alternative would maintain the existing active AUMs of the three permittees and stabilize (through issuance of term permits) their livestock operation. The upland utilization standard of 30% may force early pasture rotations or early removal off the allotment in years where forage is limited (drought).	This alternative would maintain the existing active AUMs of the three permittees and stabilize (through issuance of term permits) their livestock operation. Individual ranch economies would likely be adversely affected by this alternative due to the additional livestock handling requirements needed to successfully meet the grazing standards. Hiring additional riders or re-distributing the ranch personnel would likely be needed. If livestock are required to leave a scheduled area or the entire allotment early due to meeting the grazing use standards, other pasturing accommodations would have to be obtained contributing to the operator's expense.	Same as Alternative 2. In addition, livestock control measures may need to be enhanced when paddocks or other areas are closed to grazing either seasonally or yearlong for other resource concerns. This requirement may necessitate hiring additional handlers or further redistribution of ranch personnel at additional expense.
Floodplains/ Wetlands/ Riparian Zones	These resources would be maintained or improved under this alternative due to limited livestock access, distribution, and scheduled grazing season. Floodplain and riparian community types would be allowed to regrow after the early spring grazing period providing opportunities for herbaceous and woody plants to regain vigor, proper growth form, and age class distribution. Undesirable plant communities (i.e. bluegrass) would gradually succumb to desirable hydric plant communities. Stream systems currently in functional-at-risk would eventually become properly functioning with improved plant compositions and balanced sediment/energy dissipating stream systems.	Under this alternative floodplains and riparian zones would be improved from current conditions due to the application of the grazing use and bank shearing standards coupled with the rested grazing schedule. These standards would ensure riparian vegetation is not excessively grazed or browsed and is provided the opportunity to improve vigor, growth form and age distribution. Undesirable plant communities (i.e. bluegrass) would gradually succumb to desirable hydric plant communities at a faster rate than in Alternative 1. Stream systems currently in functional-at-risk would become properly functioning with improved plant compositions and balanced sediment/energy dissipating stream systems. Wetlands associated with upland springs and seeps would be maintained under this	Under this alternative floodplains and riparian zones would be improved from current conditions due to the application of the grazing use and bank shearing standards coupled with extended grazing rest periods. These standards would ensure riparian vegetation is not excessively grazed or browsed and is provided the opportunity to improve vigor, growth form and age distribution. Undesirable plant communities (i.e. bluegrass) would succumb to desirable hydric plant communities faster than in Alternatives 1 or 2. Stream systems currently in functional-at-risk would become properly functioning with improved plant compositions and balanced sediment/energy dissipating stream systems. With the added livestock control and flexibility, areas of concern can be removed from grazing for extended periods

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Floodplains/ Wetlands/ Riparian Zones (cont.)	Wetlands associated with upland springs and seeps would also improve due to the 30% upland utilization standard which would limit livestock access and possibly the scheduled grazing period on pastures. Foraging and trampling would be reduced providing opportunities for hydric plant communities to dominate and water flow and storage to balance.	alternative with grazing standards only applied to upland utilization levels and not specifically to wetland sites.	until conditions indicate grazing can resume. Wetlands associated with upland springs and seeps would be maintained or slightly improved under this alternative through opportunities to reduce livestock concentration and soil compaction resulting in reduced site disturbance.
Indirect Impacts	Strict conformance to the applied grazing use standard could force livestock off the allotment earlier than scheduled thus disrupting the coordinated summer grazing plan associated with the adjacent Lower East Fork C & H forest allotment. Earlier than scheduled access to these pastures may or may not be allowed due to lack of early forage. The only alternative remaining for the authorized permittees would be to return their livestock to the home ranch which could disrupt irrigation schedules and necessitate obtaining additional winter feed. Impacts to vegetative resources and soils from additional trailing activities would also likely result.	Same as Alternative 1, except there are many more grazing use standards in affect under this alternative that may be difficult to meet using typical livestock handling techniques. The risk of not meeting these standards thus necessitating an early move off the allotment is higher under this alternative.	Same as Alternative 2 except there is somewhat more flexibility under this alternative due to the improved livestock control mechanisms which provide for opportunities to graze areas more efficiently and seek areas that are normally not used. By controlling livestock the risk of not meeting the imposed grazing use standards is greatly reduced.

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Cumulative Impacts	Cumulative impacts to fisheries, riparian zones, water quality, wetlands, and wild and scenic river OR values may result from sediment delivery into streams and vegetation disturbances from ongoing recreational, big game, and livestock grazing activities. These impacts would be minimal under this alternative due to the dispersed nature of most recreational activities, big game concentrations, and the limited season of use provided to livestock grazing. Cumulative impacts from non-BLM ongoing actions are expected to be minimal.	Cumulative impacts to fisheries, riparian zones, water quality, wetlands, and wild and scenic river OR values may result from sediment delivery into streams and vegetation disturbances from ongoing recreational, big game, and livestock grazing activities. These impacts would be less than Alternative 1 due to the expanded application of grazing use standards on upland and riparian habitats which would reduce sediment loads, stabilize streambanks, and provide watershed protection to reduce the threat of accelerated erosion. Cumulative impacts from non-BLM ongoing actions are expected to be minimal.	Cumulative impacts to fisheries, riparian zones, water quality, wetlands, and wild and scenic river OR values may result from sediment delivery into streams and vegetation disturbances from ongoing recreational, big game, and livestock grazing activities. These impacts would be the least of all the alternatives due to the application of grazing use standards on uplands and riparian areas throughout the allotment and the option to avoid grazing areas of concern through improved livestock control measures and expanded opportunities to move livestock throughout the allotment. Cumulative impacts from non-BLM ongoing actions are expected to be minimal.
Summary	No significant individual or cumulative adverse impacts are anticipated as a result of this alternative.	No significant individual or cumulative adverse impacts are anticipated as a result of this alternative.	No significant individual or cumulative adverse impacts are anticipated as a result of this alternative.

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

Persons and Agencies: Idaho Watersheds Project; Glenn Hockett, interested public; Alliance for the Wild Rockies, interested public; James Lukens, Idaho Department of Fish and Game; East Fork Allotment grazing permittees; Dale Brege, NMFS; Kaz Thea, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.

List of Preparers: Russ Riebe, Mike Courtney, Diana Miller, Rangeland Management Specialists; Jerry Gregson, Wildlife Biologist; Pete Sozzi, Outdoor Rec Planner/Wilderness Coordinator; Linda Clark, Archaeologist; Bill Diage, Ecologist; Kate Forster, Fish Biologist.

Environmental Coordinator Review Kristin Rhodes Date 1-31-00

.Attach Map A